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Comité scientifique consultatif des pêches canadiennes dans l'Atlantique

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> Status of Atlantic Salmon Stocks of Scotia-Fundy Region, 1990 by  P.G. Amiro, R.E. Cutting, B.M.Jessop, T.L. Marshall, and S.F. O'Neil Biological Sciences Branch Department of Fisheries and Oceans P.O. Box 550 Halifax, N.S. B3J 2S7
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## ABSTRACT

Catches of 1SW fish relative to the 1984-1989 mean increased 6\% in SFA 19, $38 \%$ in SFA 20 and $15 \%$ in SFA 21 , but decreased $69 \%$ in SFA 22 and 28\% in SFA 23. Released catches of MSW fish relative to the 1984-1989 mean increased $10 \%$ in SFA 19, but decreased $37 \%$ in SFA 20, $9 \%$ in SFA 21, and $85 \%$ in SFA 22.

Counting facility and in-river adult counts in all SFAs of Scotia-Fundy Region, 1990, indicate, with one exception, lower returns of wild 1SW and wild MSW salmon than either those of 1989 or the 1984-1989 mean. All wild MSW returns were below forecast numbers.

In four of seven rivers where assessments were possible, the Liscomb (SFA 20), Point Wolfe, Alma and Saint John above Mactaquac (SFA 23), target numbers of spawners were not achieved. Escapement to the Big Salmon River (SFA 23) was substantially below that of 1968-1973, and escapement to the Petitcodiac River (SFA 23) was extremely low.

Forecasts of MSW salmon returning to counting facilities in 1991, relative to 1990 returns, are $23 \%$ higher on the Liscomb, SFA $20,9 \%$ higher on the LaHave, SFA 21 , and $13 \%$ or $27 \%$ higher on the Saint John River, SFA 23.

## résume

Par rapport à la moyenne de 1984-1989, les prises de saumons unidermarins ont augmenté de $6 \%$ dans la ZPS 19, de $38 \%$ dans la ZPS 20 et de 15 \% dans la ZPS 21, mais ont chuté de $69 \%$ dans la ZPS 22 et de 28 \% dans la ZPS 23. Par rapport également a cette moyenne, les prises de redibermarins remises à l'eau se sont accrues de 10 \% dans la ZPS 19, mais ont diminué de 37 \% dans la ZPS 20, de $9 \%$ dans la ZPS 21 et de 85 \% dans la ZPS 22.

D'après les dénombrements effectués aux installations de dénombrement et dans les rivières de toutes les ZPS de la région de Scotia-Fundy, les remontées d'unibermarins et de redibermarins sauvages ont été inférieures, à une exception près, à celles de 1989 ou à la moyenne de 1984-1989. De plus, les remontées de redibermarins ont aussi été plus basses que les prévisions.

Dans quatre des sept rivières où on a pu procéder à des évaluations, soit la rivière Liscomb (ZPS 20) ainsi que les rivières Point Wolfe et Alma, et le fleuve Saint-Jean au-dessus du barrage de Mactaquac (ZPS 23), l'effectif cible de géniteurs n'a pas été atteint. Les échappées dans la rivière Big Salmon (ZPS 23) ont été notablement inférieures à celles de 1968-1973. Dans la rivière Petitcodiac (ZPS 23), elles ont été extrêmement basses.

Par rapport aux remontées de 1990, les prévisions de remontées de redibermarins aux installations de dénombrement en 1991 sont à la hausse de 23 \% dans la rivière Liscomb (ZPS 20), de 9 \% dans la riviere LaHave (2PS 21) et de 13 ou 27 \% dans le fleuve Saint-Jean (2PS 23).

## INTRODUCTION

This document presents a review, similar to those of 1987 to 1989 (Marshall et al. 1988; Amiro et al. 1989; O'Neil et al. 1989), of the status of Atlantic salmon stocks of the five Salmon Fishing Areas (SFAs 19 to 23) of Scotia-Fundy Region and as such documents sport landings, fishway counts, diver counts and electrofishing results for specific rivers in 1990 and provides, where possible, forecasts of returns in 1991.

## METHODS

Sport fishery data for 1990 in SFAs 19 to 22 (Nova Scotia) were derived from an analysis of Nova Scotia salmon license stubs.

Recreational catches, 1974-1986, for all SFAs of Scotia-Fundy Region appear in the "Redbook" series (DFO, Halifax) and O'Neil et al. (1985; 1986; 1987; 1989). Sport landings for SFAs 19-22, 19741983, were adjusted upward to a Nova Scotia license stub equivalency (1984-1990) based on a ratio of (Department of Fisheries and Oceans district officer reports) DFO to license stub comparison in 1983 which indicated that DFO catches were lower. It was assumed that DFO catches for that earlier period were also underestimated.

Catch data for SFA 23 were obtained from New Brunswick Dept. of Natural Resources and Energy field personel and through creel surveys conducted by the Central Branch, Saint John River Salmon Anglers Association for an area above Mactaquac on the Saint John River and by the Kennebecasis River Salmon Association, on the Kennebecasis River.

Monitoring of upstream migrating wild and hatchery-origin adult salmon is conducted at seven counting facilities in Scotia-Fundy Region: 1) Grand River in SFA 19, 2) Liscomb River in SFA 20, 3) LaHave and 4) Tusket rivers in SFA 21, 5) Petitcodiac, 6) Saint John and 7) St. Croix rivers in SFA 23. Counts of returning hatchery-origin fish from the same fishways and the number of smolts from which they originated are provided as an index of marine survival in 1989-1990.

Estimates of adult salmon populations above the fishway on Grand River (SFA 19) were made by use of counts at the fishway and estimates of fishway by-pass rates ( $9 \%$ for fish $<63 \mathrm{~cm}$ and $43 \%$ for larger fish). An estimate of removals by the angling fishery above the Grand River fishway was based on the 1990 sport catch and a 1989 phone-survey that indicated $40 \%$ of the 1989 Grand River sport catch occured above the fishway.

Juvenile densities were determined by electrofishing in the Stewiacke, Salmon and North rivers in SFA 22 and in Big Salmon River in SFA 23. Densities in the Salmon, North and Big Salmon rivers were determined by the removal method from within barriered sites.

Densities of age $1+$ and older parr in the Stewiacke River were determined by mark-recapture methods in unbarriered sites. Age-0+ parr densities in the Stewiacke were estimated by dividing the count of the 'mark-run' by the capture efficiency estimated for age-1+ parr.

Forecasts of wild multi-sea-winter (MSW) returns for 1991 were based on regressions of wild MSW counts on wild one sea-winter (1SW) counts of the same smolt class at the Liscomb and LaHave facilities. The MSW run destined to Mactaquac, Saint John River, was forecasted by parametric and nonparametric regression methods from total returns of wild 1SW salmon (and their fork length) destined for Mactaquac in 1990 (Marshall 1991). The 1991 potential run of wild 1SW fish to Mactaquac was estimated using parametric and nonparametric regressions of $1 S W$ returns on egg depositons four and five years previous.

## RESULTS and DISCUSSION

## SFA 19 (Cape Breton East)

Reported effort in the 1990 sport fishery totaled 9,500 rod days or 10\% higher than the 1984-1989 mean rod-day effort (Table 1). The 1990 estimated sport catch of 1 SW fish is 896 or $6 \%$ higher than the 1984-1989 mean. The 1990 estimate of released 1SW fish was 244 or $89 \%$ higher than the 1984-1989 mean. An estimated 1,350 MSW salmon were reported released in the 1990 sport fishery which is $10 \%$ higher than the 1984-1989 mean.

The count of wild salmon in 1990 at the Grand River fishway, Richmond County, was 269 fish $<63 \mathrm{~cm}$, and 50 fish $\geq 63 \mathrm{~cm}$ (Table 2). The count of wild 1SW salmon was $35 \%$ lower than that of 1989 ; the count of salmon $\geq 63 \mathrm{~cm}$ was 52 \% lower than that of 1989. The 1990 return of 239 hatchery 1SW fish was the first of record on the Grand River. Counts at the fishway are known to underestimate the population above the falls because some fish ascend the falls adjacent to the fishway. Adjustment for by-pass resulted in a population estimate of 296 wild $<63 \mathrm{~cm}$ salmon, 263 hatchery 1SW fish and 89 salmon $\geq 63 \mathrm{~cm}$. Spawning escapement above the falls is unknown due to un-reported removals which occurred above the fishway. Fishery removals below the fishway were estimated at 212 angled salmon $<63 \mathrm{~cm}$ and an additional un-reported number of salmon $>63 \mathrm{~cm}$. Adjustments. for poaching and disease were not made because of the uncertainty in the numbers of fish legally removed.

Age and size distribution of fish obtained during broodstock collections above the fishway, average population numbers and known removals (estimate of 141 sport caught 1 SW fish above the fishway) suggest that about $20 \%$ of the fish $\geq 63 \mathrm{~cm}$ may have been removed. An escapement of 65 fish $\geq 63 \mathrm{~cm}$ and 418 fish $<63 \mathrm{~cm}$ above the fishway would have contributed to a deposition of $1.0 * 10^{6}$ eggs or $92 \%$ of the requirement for the ent ire river.

Underwater counts of adult salmon were conducted in four of six sections (Fig. 1) of the Middle River (SFA 19) on October 24, 1990. Section 2,3,4 and 5 counts totalled 69 small salmon thought to be 1SW and 234 large salmon thought to be MSW fish of which $14 \%$ were hatchery origin. The estimated total adult fish population, assuming a proportionate distribution similiar to that when all sections were included, was 380 adult salmon. Spawning by this number of salmon over the 8,646 units ( $100 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ ) of salmon-producing substrate $>0.12 \%$ stream gradient would have resulted in reaching $66 \%$ of a 2.4 eggs $\mathrm{m}^{-2}$ target.

An estimated 234 MSW salmon were released from the sport fishery in the Middle River, in 1990 (App. 1). This estimate is high relative to the count conducted after the angling season in the four surveyed sections of the river generally containing higher proportions of the population. In 1989 when 276 fish were released, counts were $60 \%$ higher in two of the same sections.

## SFA 20 (Eastern Shore)

The 1990 estimated catch of $15 W$ fish is 2,995 , an increase of 38\% from the 1984-1989 mean (Table 1). An estimated 688 MSW salmon were reported released in 1990, a $37 \%$ decrease from the 1984-1989 mean.

The 1990 angling catch of 1,914 1SW fish on the St. Mary's River was the highest, and the MSW release of 278 fish was the lowest, of the past five years (App. 1). In the Salmon River (Guysborough), both 1SW and MSW catches were the highest since 1986, but in the Musquodoboit River, the catch of MSW fish was a recent low. Angling catches from most other rivers in SFA 20 were similiar to those of 1989 and of the 1984-1989 means (App. 1).

The count of 955 wild 1SW fish at the Liscomb Falls fishway was the second highest of a 12-year record; $80 \%$ higher than the 1989 count, but only $28 \%$ higher than the 1984-1989 mean of 745 1SW fish (Table 2). The count of 44 wild salmon is the lowest since 1983 but only 38 fish less than the mean value, 1984-1989. The 1SW recreational catch in Liscomb River was 164 fish. The return rate to the fishway of hatchery-origin 1 SW fish was $1.56 \%$, (Table 3) which is slightly higher than the mean 1978-1988 value of $1.37 \%$.

For the Liscomb River the equation $Y=0.15 \mathrm{X}-7.37 \quad(\mathrm{n}=8$, $\mathrm{R}^{2}=0.77, \mathrm{p}<0.01$ ) was used in 1989 to forecast a return of 72 (90\% CL 52-92) MSW salmon in 1990 from the 532 1SW fish counted in 1989. The 1990 count was 44 MSW salmon. An updated equation ( $Y=0.056 \mathrm{X}+$ $23.47 ; \mathrm{n}=11, \mathrm{R}^{2}=0.31, \mathrm{p}=0.045$ ) predicts a return of 54 (90\% CL 27-81) MSW salmon in 1991.

Counts of wild (Table 2) and hatchery adults (Table 3) in 1990 were about two thirds of the estimated total river spawning target of $1,9081 \mathrm{SW}$ and 280 MSW fish (Semple and Cameron 1990) for
an estimated $1.6 \times 10^{6} \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ of habitat, some of which is adversely affected by acidification.

## SFA 21 (Southwest N.S.)

The 1990 estimated catch of 1SW fish in SFA 21 was 3,747 or $7 \%$ below the 1989 catch and 15\% above the 1984-1989 mean (Table 1). An estimated 949 MSW salmon were reported released, 9\% below the 1984-1989 mean.

A count of 1,880 wild 1SW fish at the Morgan Falls fishway, LaHave River, was $94 \%$ of the 1984-1988 mean (Table 2). The estimated recreational catch of 1 SW fish in the LaHave River was $2,173,10 \%$ less than that of 1989 but $13 \%$ greater than the 1984-1989 mean catch (App. 1). The return rate for $15 W$ fish from 33.2 * $10^{3}$ hatchery smolts stocked above Morgan Falls in 1989 was 1.72\%, lowest of the previous four years (Table 3).

A total of 396 wild MSW salmon was counted at Morgan Falls during 1990, which was $79 \%$ of the 1984-1989 mean count of 504 MSW salmon (Table 2). The wild MSW count at the fishway was $69 \%$ of the 574 MSW salmon predicted by a regression of MSW on 1SW counts. The return rate for 2 SW salmon from $21.4 * 10^{3}$ hatchery smolts stocked above Morgan Falls was $0.39 \%$ or about $85 \%$ of the 1978-1989 average.

The count of wild (Table 2) and hatchery-origin (Table 3) adults at Morgan Falls approximates the average spawner target of 2,815 1SW and 497 MSW fish for the entire river (Cutting et al. 1987) although rearing area above the falls is about $40 \%$ of the drainage total.

The regression equation $Y=0.20 \mathrm{X}+56.40\left(\mathrm{n}=16, \mathrm{R}^{2}=0.65 ; \mathrm{p}\right.$ <0.001) and the 1,880 1SW fish counted at Morgan Falls during 1990 forecasts a count of 433 ( $90 \%$ CL $362-504$ ) wild MSW salmon in 1991, 86\% of the 1984-1989 mean.

A return rate of $0.82 \%$ for hatchery 1 SW fish on the Tusket River exceeded that of 1989 ( $0.65 \%$ ) and the average percent return ( $0.72 \%$ ) for which the count was complete (Table 3). The 1990 return rate of 2 SW fish was $0.05 \%$, the lowest of record.

## SFA 22 (Opper Bay of Fundy)

The catch of salmon $<63 \mathrm{~cm}$ in SFA 22 was 312 fish (Table 1). The number of larger salmon released was 69\% below the 1984-1989 mean and $77 \%$ below the 1974-1983 mean (Table 1). Stewiacke River yielded 55\% of all fish caught within SFA 22 (App. 1). Recreational catches for 24 rivers of the inner Bay of Fundy (Irish River, New Brunswick, to the Cornwallis River, Nova Scotia) have been below average for three of the last five years (Fig. 2).

Mean density of juvenile salmon $100^{-1} \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ at 31 sites in the Stewiacke River, 1990, was 18.7 for age-0+ parr, 19.3 for age-1+
parr and 3.3 for age-2+ parr. Box plots of parr densities obtained in 1990 compared to those of 1984-1988 indicated no probable differences between years (Fig. 3).

Densities of juvenile salmon from 6 sites in North River, Colchester Co., averaged 33.1 for fish $<7.0 \mathrm{~cm}, 11.8$ for fish $7.0-$ 9.9 cm , and 5.9 for fish $>9.9 \mathrm{~cm}$. Mean densities from six sites in the Salmon River, Colchester Co., averaged 17.0 for fish $<7.0 \mathrm{~cm}$, 3.5 for fish $7.0-9.9 \mathrm{~cm}$, and 6.2 for fish $>9.9 \mathrm{~cm}$.

## SEA 23 (South Western N.B.)

Fishing effort (21,915 rod-days) and landings of salmon (2,613 1SW fish) in SFA 23 were down nearly $30 \%$ from the five-year mean (Table 1). Fewer than 150 of the harvested salmon came from rivers other than the Saint John and its tributaries (App. 1). A catch of 45 salmon $<63 \mathrm{~cm}$ on the Big Salmon River (an inner Bay of Fundy stock) was $28 \%$ of the mean 1984-1989 value; the 59 fish retained on the Magaguadavic River (like the Saint John, an outer Bay of Fundy river) was $148 \%$ of the 1984-1989 mean (App. 1).

Counts of salmon obtained on October 18, 1990, by diving in the Big Salmon River after the close of the 1990 angling season, were 64 small and 169 large fish. The counts obtained in 1990 may have been adversely affected by high water and therefore underestimates. The 1990 total count is however, comparable to counts in 1987 and 1988, as low as some counts at the fishway 1954-1962 (mean count 842; range 95-1, 767), but lower than counts at the fence 1964-1973 (mean count 2,194; range 678-4,634) (Table 4). It is unlikely that spawning escapement was met for the estimated $900 * 10^{3} \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ of salmon production area.

Sampling of 17 broodstock from the Big Salmon River, October 16, indicated that $6 \%$ ( 1 fish) of the sample was maiden 1 SW, $24 \%$ was maiden $2 S W$ and $70 \%$ was repeat spawners. These proportions differ from a sample of 3,344 fish, 1965-1973, in which $50 \%$ was maiden 1 SW fish (Jessop 1986). A sample of 46 fish from the 1989 broodstock collection yielded 34 ( $74 \%$ ) 1SW fish. Both the broodstock sample and swim-thru counts, in which "grilse" include repeat spawners, suggest that recruitment from the 1989 smolt class was exceptionally low.

Age-1+ parr densities for four of six sites on the Big Salmon River were similiar to values obtained in 1989 but lower at two sites than those obtained in 1982 (Table 5).

Diver counts of salmon in the Point Wolfe River for 1990 (conducted by Parks Canada staff) were 37 smaller fish, thought to be maiden 1SW salmon, a decline of $77 \%$ from the count of 161 fish obtained in 1989 (Table 6) and 14 large salmon, thought to be repeat spawners, similiar to the 1989 count. The escapement in 1990 would not provide as many eggs as that of the target spawner requirement of 139 grilse and 63 salmon set by Parks Canada.

Diver counts of salmon in the Alma River for 1990, (conducted by Parks Canada staff) were 37 smaller fish, thought to be maiden 1SW salmon, a decline of $85 \%$ from 250 in 1989, and nine large salmon, thought to be repeat spawners, a decline of $78 \%$ from the 41 counted in 1989. The 37 grilse and 9 salmon would not provide as many eggs as that of the target spawner requirement of 60 grilse and 29 salmon set by Parks Canada.

A return of seven salmon to the Petitcodiac River fishway was equal to the lowest count since records began in 1983 (Table 7). Substantial stocking of juvenile fish, including smolts, has contributed few if any fish in 1990 (the origins of fish counted at the fishway were not determined). No adult salmon were found during a sweep of the lower portions of the Pollett and main Petitcodiac rivers with an electroseining boat on November 6, 1990, and no adult salmon were observed in the upper portion of the Pollett or Petitcodiac rivers by divers on the same date.

Counts of salmon at Milltown fishway, St. Croix River, continued to decline in 1990 to only $11 \%$ of the wild $1 S W$ and $33 \%$ of the wild MSW, 1984-1989, mean counts (Table 1). Return rates of hatchery smolts (Maine Atlantic Sea-Run Salmon Commission) to the Milltown fishway in 1990 were $0.01 \%$ for 1 SW and $0.05 \%$ for 2SW fish. The 1990 return rates are low relative to other counting facilities and stocks (Table 2) and to previous years on the St. Croix.

The count of wild 1SW fish at Mactaquac in 1990 was down from 1989 but only $4 \%$ less than the 1984-1989 mean count (Table 2). Estimated returns of wild 1SW fish destined for Mactaquac in 1990 (Marshall 1991) were 98\% of the forecast. Return of hatchery 1SW fish originating from smolts released at Mactaquac was $0.40 \%$, the lowest on record (Table 3).

A count of 3,163 wild MSW salmon at Mactaquac in 1990 was down from 1989 and was 73\% of the 1984-1989 mean (Table 2). Estimated wild MSW fish destined for Mactaquac was only 58\% of the 1989 forecast (Marshall 1991). Spawning requirement above Mactaquac is $4,400 \mathrm{MSW}$ fish. The estimated escapement of 2,875 wild and hatchery MSW spawners is $65 \%$ of the requirement.

Forecasts of wild 1 SW fish returning to the Saint John River in 1991 and destined to Mactaquac are 6,481 or 7,602 fish (depending on forecast method; Marshall 1991). Forecasts of wild MSW returns to Mactaquac in 1991 are 3,415 MSW fish by parametric regression technique or 3,985 MSW fish by probability density non-parametric regression technique, both similiar to the return in 1990. Hatchery-origin 1 SW returns are expected to number 3,400 fish, double that of 1990, in part because of extensive stocking by SALEN Inc. above Grand Falls and by the State of Maine in the Aroostook River. Hatchery MSW returns are expected to number 1,262 fish. A total return of either 4,677 or 5,247 MSW salmon in 1991 would result in a potential surplus to spawning escapement of either 277 or 847 salmon. A total return of either 9,881 or 11,002 1SW fish is $13 \%$ or $27 \%$ greater than the return in 1990.

## SUMMARY/SYNOPSIS

Catches of 1SW fish relative to the 1984-1989 mean increased 6\% in SFA 19, $38 \%$ in SFA 20 and $15 \%$ in SFA 21 , but decreased $69 \%$ in SFA 22, and 28\% in SFA 23. Released catches of MSW fish relative to the 1984-1989 mean increased $10 \%$ in SFA 19, but decreased $37 \%$ in SFA 20, $9 \%$ in SFA 21, and 85\% in SFA 22.

Counting facility and in-river adult counts in all SFAs of Scotia-Fundy Region, 1990, indicate, with one exception, lower returns of wild 1 SW and wild MSW salmon than either those of 1989 or the 1984-1989 mean. The exception was the wild 1SW returns to Liscomb Falls (Liscomb River) which was up 80\% from 1989 and up 24\% from the 1984-1989 mean. All wild MSW returns were below forecast numbers.

Counts by divers and at fishways indicate that minimum target escapements were met above the fishways on the Grand (SFA 19) and LaHave (SFA 21) rivers. Four rivers, the Liscomb (SFA 20), Point Wolfe, Alma, and Saint John above Mactaquac (SFA 23), did not attain the target numbers of spawners. Escapement to the Big Salmon River (SFA 23) was substantially below those of 1968-1973, and escapement to the Petitcodiac River (SFA 23) was extremely low.

The survival of hatchery-reared smolts released in 1989, to 1SW returns at counting facilities was down from 1989 on the Saint John (lowest of record) and LaHave (lowest in five years) but up on both the Liscomb (double that of 1989) and Tusket rivers. MSW return rates at all fishways were down from 1989. Despite low return rates, hatchery fish contributed about $20 \%$ of potential spawning escapement above Mactaquac on the Saint John, $30 \%$ above Liscomb Falls on the Liscomb River, $30 \%$ above Morgan Falls on the LaHave River and 50\% above the Grand River Falls on Grand River.

Forecasts of MSW salmon returning to counting facilities in 1991, relative to 1990 returns, are $23 \%$ higher on the Liscomb, SFA 20, $9 \%$ higher on the LaHave, SFA 21 , and $13 \%$ or $27 \%$ higher on the Saint John River, SFA 23.

Escapement and catches of 1SW fish in inner Bay of Fundy rivers of SFA 22 and SFA 23 decreased in 1990 relative to 1989. Juvenile densities since 1984 have been stable but 1SW catches in three of the last four years suggest a decline in marine survival of these stocks known to utilize the Bay of Fundy and/or Gulf of Maine area.

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* SFA's 19-22 based on DFO estimates 1974-1983 adjusted by differential between DFO and Nova Scotia license stub returns,

1983; 1.e., 1.52, 1.32, 1.36, and 1.04 and license stub returns since 1983. SFA 23 based on DFO estimates.
** SFA 22 data for 1983 are based on Nova Scotia license stub data, not converted DFO figures.
*** Preliminary.

Table 2. Counts of wild Atlantic salmon from fishway traps in SFAs 19, 20,21 and 23, Scotia-Fundy Region.

a. wild designation under review

Table 3. Estimated numbers of $1 S W$ and $2 S W$ returns from hatchery-reared smolts released at or above counting facilities on Scotia-Fundy rivers, 1975-1989.


[^0]Table 4. Counts of Atlantic salmon at the Big Salmon River fishway, 1954-1962, and counting fence 1964-1972 (Jessop 1986).

| Fishway |  | Fence |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | Count | Year | Count |
| 1954 | 250 | 1964 | 1,961 |
| 1955 | 95 | 1965 | 3,496 |
| 1956 | 172 | 1966 | 4,634 |
| 1957 | 1,682 | 1967 | 2,505 |
| 1958 | 1,010 | 1968 | 2,531 |
| 1959 | 341 | 1969 | 1,274 |
| 1960 | 1,551 | 1970 | 1,308 |
| 1961 | 706 | 1971 | 678 |
| 1962 | 1,767 | 1972 | 1,360 |
| Mean | 842 | Mean | 2,194 |
| High | 1,767 | High | 4,634 |
| Low | 95 | Low | 678 |

Table 5. Numbers of age-1+ Atlantic salmon parr $100^{\wedge}-1 \mathrm{~m} \wedge 2$ as determined at six sites in the Big Salmon River 1982, 1989 and 1990.

|  | Site number |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| Year | 2 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 15 |  |
| 1982 |  |  |  |  | 13.2 | 25.9 | 69.7 |  |
| 1989 | 4.3 | 14.4 | 8.7 |  | 10.2 | 23.3 | 24.6 |  |
| 1990 | 2.2 | 14.8 | 6.3 |  | 12.2 | 14.7 | 24.5 |  |

Table 6. Number of Atlantic salmon counted by under-water observation in the Point Wolfe and Alma rivers, SFA 23, 1983-1990. *

|  | Point Wolfe |  | Alma |  |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| Year | Grilse | Salmon. |  |  |  |
|  |  | - | Grilse | Salmon |  |
| 1983 | - | - | 372 | 168 |  |
| 1984 | 196 | 4 | 200 | 183 |  |
| 1985 | 66 | 29 | 276 | 95 |  |
| 1986 | 36 | 39 | 37 | 66 |  |
| 1987 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 29 |  |
| 1988 | 161 | 17 | 33 | 24 |  |
| 1989 | 37 | 14 | 250 | 41 |  |
| 1990 |  |  | 37 | 9 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

* F. Granger, Environment Canada, Fundy National Park, Alma, N.B. Data for 1990 provided by L.Harbish and is maximum of two counts.

Table 7. Number, stage after adsorpsition of the yoke sac and origin of juvenile Atlantic salmon released, 1980-90 and counts of salmon and grilse at the fishway on the Petitcodiac River 1983-90.

|  | Stage at release |  |  |  |  |  |  | Number <br> tagged | Count at fishway |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Fry } \\ <2^{\text {wk }} \end{array}$ | $\frac{2}{8-14 \mathrm{wk}}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ 14-20 \mathrm{wk} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ 20-26 \mathrm{wk} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { One yr } \\ & \text { parr } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { One yr } \\ \text { smolt } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Two yr } \\ & \text { smolt } \end{aligned}$ |  | Grilse | Salmon | Total |
| 1980 |  |  |  | 90,972 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1981 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1982 |  |  | 54,170 | d | 28,299 b |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1983 |  |  | 224,883 | b | $31,080 \mathrm{~d}$ |  | 18,045 bt | 10,000 | 1,196 | 15 | 1,211 |
| 1984 | 29,628 | d | 269,833 | e | 17,318 a | 8,728 a |  |  | 331 | 31 | 362 |
| 1985 | 11,900 | b 38,778 | a 249,798 | a |  | 20,514 at |  | 3,000 | 116 | 32 | 148 |
| 1986 |  | 66,822 | a 224,249 | a |  | 4,000 at |  | 1,732 | 80 | 13 | 93 |
| 1987 |  | 239,900 | b 167,968 | b | 20,501 f | 6,684 at | 2,009 bt | 3,950 | 110 | 6 | 116 |
| 1988 | 106,486 | b | 242,997 | b | $20,338 \mathrm{~b}$ | $5,662 \mathrm{~b}$ | 4,016 bt | 3,956 | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| 1989 |  | 40,180 | b 189,995 |  |  |  | 5,000 bt |  | 125 | 11 | -136 |
| 1990 | 100,000 | b | 153,000 | b |  |  | 7,200 b |  | 4 | 3 | 7 |

[^1]

Figure 1. Map of the Middle River, Victoria Co., Nova Scotia, showing six sections of the main river where counts of Atlantic salmon are made by divers.



Figure 2. Total recreational catches including releases of Atlantic salmon by size (<63 cm, grilse and $\geq 63 \mathrm{~cm}$, salmon) in 24 rivers of the inner Bay of Fundy 1970-1990.


Figure 3. Box plots of median ranks (notches), quartiles (wide and narrow lines, $95 \%$ confidence interval outliers of inner (*) and outer (o) quartiles for age-1+ (lower) age-2+ (middle) and age -1 and $2+$ combined Atlantic salmon parr densities ( $100^{-1} \mathrm{~m}$ ) electrofished in the Stewiacke River 1984 to 1990.





| River | 1990 |  |  | 1984-89 means |  |  |  |  | 1974-83 means |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Grilse |  |  |  | Grilse |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | retained released released |  |  | Effort | retained released released |  |  | Effort | retained retained |  | Effort |
| Salmon Fishing Acea 22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Annapolis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 38 | 0 | 3 | 151 |
| Apple | 2 | 2 | 2 | 53 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 73. | 9 | 3 | 46 |
| Bass | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 29 |
| Chiganois | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 3 | 1 | 25 |
| Cornwallis | 2 | 0 | 0 | 68 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 78 | 1 | 2 | 77 |
| Debert | 5 | 0 | 0 | 109 | 29 | 4 | 12 | 278 | 64 | 31 | 362 |
| Diligent | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| East Colchester | 3 | 0 | 5 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Economy | 0 | 0 | 5 | 39 | 14 | 2 | 5 | 168 | 73 | 33 | 365 |
| Folly | 7 | 5 | 0 | 90 | 34 | 5 | 10 | 238 | 104 | 51 | 482 |
| Gaspereau: Kings Co. | 21 | 10 | 44 | 625 | 32 | 0 | 27 | 473 | 7 | 12 | 417 |
| Great Village | 2 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 4 | 2 | 33 |
| Harrington | 0 | 2 | 5 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 23 |
| Kennetcook | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 13 |
| Maccan | 29 | 11 | 7 | 578 | 80 | 9 | 17 | 828 | 89 | 28 | 474 |
| Meander (Avon) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nappan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nictaux | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 91 |
| North : Colchester | 13 | 2 | 0 | 193 | 69 | 8 | 11 | 346 | 49 | 29 | 241 |
| Portapique | 3 | 3 | 0 | 41 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 45 | 31 | 18 | 225 |
| Ramshead (Ramsey) | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| River Hebert | 7 | 0 | 0 | 101 | 41 | 5 | 7 | 437 | 38 | 4 | 189 |
| Round Hill | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| Saint Croix | 21 | 0 | 0 | 348 | 28 | 5 | 3 | 206 | 15 | 7 | 167 |
| Salmon: Colchester | 2 | 0 | 0 | 179 | 70 | 18 | 23 | 438 | 46 | 18 | 273 |
| Shubenacadie | 24 | 0 | 10 | 252 | 76 | 8 | 32 | 812 | 97 | 41 | 934 |
| Stewiacke | 171 | 29 | 47 | 2970 | 501 | 111 | 264 | 5022 | 622 | 213 | 4079 |
| Totals | 312 | 64 | 125 | 5742 | 1002 | 180 | 422 | 9544 | 1257 | 500 | 8705 |



* 1990 data are preliminary.
** SEA's 19-22 1974-83 means based on DFO estimates adjusted by differential
between DFO and Nova Scotia license stub returns, 1983; i.e., 1.52, 1.32, 1.36, and 1.04

U Unknown


[^0]:    a. Estimated "good quality" smolts.
    b. Smolts > 12 cm .
    c. Incl. some repeat spawners.

    + Potentially higher.

[^1]:    a Big Salmon River
    b Saint John River
    c Petitcodiac River
    d Research Center
    e Combination of $a+b+c$
    t Includes tagged smolt

